GDP by income method

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1. Key points

The volume of produced Gross domestic product (GDP) for 2025 according to reported data amounted to 159608552,9 million tenge.

In the structure of GDP for 2025 compensation of employees creates 30,9%, net taxes on production and imports – 7,1% and the main share gross operating surplus/gross mixed income – 62%.

2. GDP by sectors of the economy

In the structure of wages by type of economic activity the largest shares are «Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles» (23,73%), «Manufacturing» (11,72%), «Mining and quarrying» (9,12%).

The smallest shares in the wage structure were «Other service activities» (1,38%), «Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use» (0,58%), «Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities» (0,42%).

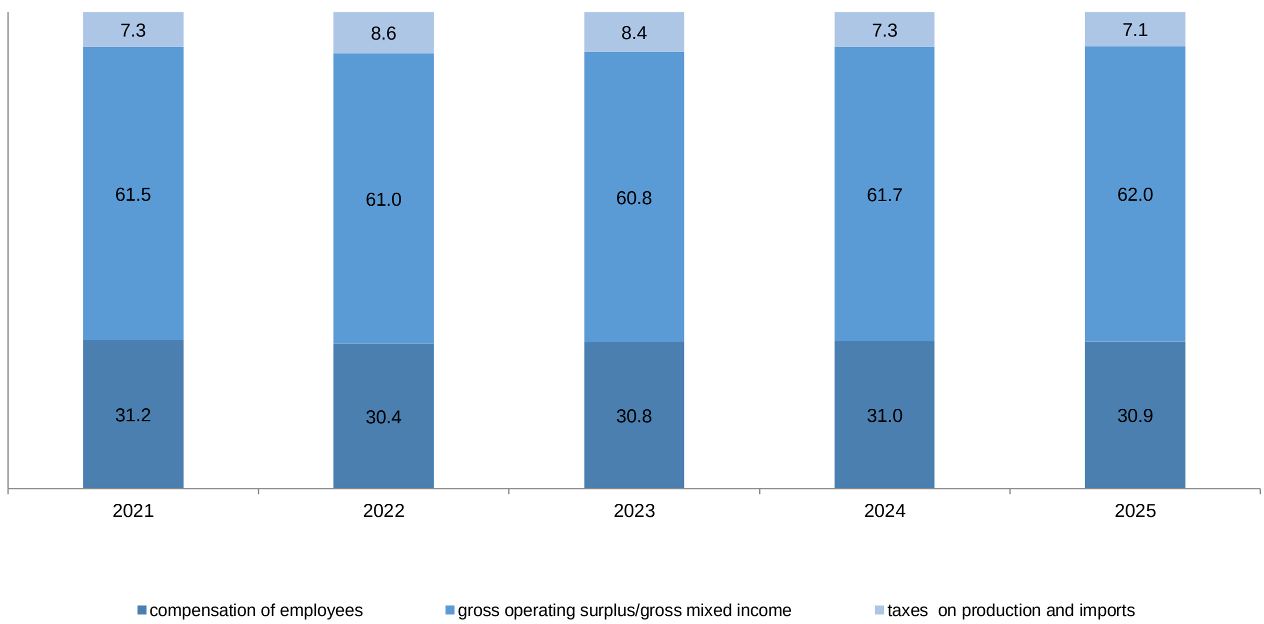
GDP income method for 2025*

	At current prices, million tenge	As a percentage of the total
Gross domestic product	159 608 552,9	100,0
Compensation of employees	49 384 094,7	30,9
Net taxes on production and imports	11 314 498,1	7,1
including:		
product taxes	9 903 977,6	6,2
subsidies on products	574 101,3	0,4
other taxes on production	2 715 340,1	1,7
production subsidies	730 718,3	0,4
Gross operating surplus/gross mixed income	98 909 960,1	62,0
consumption of fixed capital (-)	16 924 065,5	10,6
net income/net mixed income	81 985 894,6	51,4

** The balance method is used to calculate GDP by source of income.*

GDP structure by income method

in percentages



Income generation by types of economic activity for 2025

million tenge

	Gross value added	Including		
		compensation of employees	other net taxes on production	gross operating surplus/gross mixed income
Production of goods	58 053 535,7	17 170 592,4	624 079,7	40 258 863,6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6 154 545,0	1 414 447,1	-257 827,9	4 997 925,8
Industry	42 039 359,2	11 531 354,5	740 812,7	29 767 192,0
Mining and quarrying	18 643 096,6	4 502 795,2	547 124,8	13 593 176,6
Manufacturing	20 627 624,0	5 787 325,5	115 941,4	14 724 357,1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2 397 589,7	1 034 889,3	60 066,7	1 302 633,7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	371 048,9	206 344,5	17 679,8	147 024,6
Construction	9 859 631,5	4 224 790,8	141 094,9	5 493 745,8
Production of services	92 225 140,9	32 213 502,3	1 360 542,1	58 651 096,5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	31 900 246,9	11 719 406,4	242 159,4	19 938 681,1
Transportation and storage	9 757 857,0	3 045 807,9	264 151,7	6 447 897,4
Accommodation and food service activities	1 820 386,0	717 726,9	24 315,0	1 078 344,1
Information and communication	4 076 628,7	1 501 371,5	88 004,2	2 487 253,0
Financial and insurance activities	5 608 633,0	2 084 111,5	114 069,6	3 410 451,9
Real estate activities	15 016 782,9	732 236,3	36 600,8	14 247 945,8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4 697 543,9	1 842 064,6	113 013,7	2 742 465,6
Administrative and support service activities	3 416 188,4	1 742 996,0	90 070,7	1 583 121,7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social	3 003 133,0	2 164 139,7	58 067,2	780 926,1
Education	4 850 431,1	3 249 245,5	173 067,4	1 428 118,2
Human health and social work activities	2 925 088,2	1 634 781,5	81 145,0	1 209 161,7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1 527 393,5	810 287,9	33 426,2	683 679,4
Other service activities	3 338 676,2	683 174,5	42 451,2	2 613 050,5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use	286 152,1	286 152,1	0,0	0,0
Total by type of economic activity	150 278 676,6	49 384 094,7	1 984 621,8	98 909 960,1
Net taxes on production	9 329 876,3			
Gross domestic product	159 608 552,9			

Sectoral structure of income generation by type of economic activity for 2025

In percentages

	Gross value added	Including		
		compensation of employees	other net taxes on production	gross operating surplus/gross mixed income
Production of goods	100,0	29,6	1,1	69,3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,0	23,0	-4,2	81,2
Industry	100,0	27,4	1,8	70,8
Mining and quarrying	100,0	24,2	2,9	72,9
Manufacturing	100,0	28,1	0,6	71,3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	100,0	43,2	2,5	54,3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	100,0	55,6	4,8	39,6
Construction	100,0	42,8	1,4	55,8
Production of services	100,0	34,9	1,5	63,6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	100,0	36,7	0,8	62,5
Transportation and storage	100,0	31,2	2,7	66,1
Accommodation and food service activities	100,0	39,4	1,3	59,3
Information and communication	100,0	36,8	2,2	61,0
Financial and insurance activities	100,0	37,2	2,0	60,8
Real estate activities	100,0	4,9	0,2	94,9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	100,0	39,2	2,4	58,4
Administrative and support service activities	100,0	51,0	2,6	46,4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social	100,0	72,1	1,9	26,0
Education	100,0	67,0	3,6	29,4
Human health and social work activities	100,0	55,9	2,8	41,3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	100,0	53,1	2,2	44,7
Other service activities	100,0	20,5	1,3	78,2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use	100,0	100,0	0,0	0,0
Total by type of economic activity	100,0	32,9	1,3	65,8

Dynamic tables:

Compensation of employees by TEA
Other taxes on production by TEA
Consumption of fixed capital by TEA

[Net profit by TEA]
[Gross Domestic Product by Income Method]

3. Glossary

Gross domestic product (GDP) is one of the most important indicators of the system of national accounts, characterizing the final result of the country's economic activity.

Gross value added is the value of gross output minus the value of intermediate consumption, which serves as an indicator of the contribution to GDP made by individual producers, industries or sectors of the economy.

Compensation of employees – the sum of all remuneration in cash and / or in kind, paid by employers to employees for the work performed during the reporting period.

Taxes on products include taxes, the amount of which directly depends on the cost of goods produced and services rendered;

Other taxes on production consist of all taxes levied on producing units in connection with their production or the use of factors of production, excluding taxes on products. The amount of such taxes does not directly depend on the volume and profitability of production.

Consumption of fixed capital represents a decrease in the value of fixed capital during the reporting period as a result of its physical and moral wear and tear and accidental damage.

The gross (net) profit operating surplus of the economy is that part of the value added that remains with producers after deducting the costs associated with paying workers and paying taxes on production. The term "gross" or "net" in this case indicates whether this indicator includes or does not include the consumption of fixed capital in the production process.

4. Methodological notes

Gross domestic product, derived from the income method determines its structure on the basis of primary incomes: wages of employees, net taxes on production and imports, profits and mixed income.

5. Links to related publications

GDP by production method
GDP by final expenditure method
Gross regional product
Short term economic indicator
National accounts of the Republic of Kazakhstan

6. Useful links

Methodological regulation on statistics
Methodology for calculating the gross domestic product by the income method
Methodology for accounting of taxes on products and imports
National Accounts of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Quality Report, 2022
GDP by Income method, Quality Report 2024
GDP by production method, Quality Report, 2024
Information and analytical system "Taldau"

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